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Oxymel Squills 2 ounces
Oil Aniseeds 2 drachms
Bals: Sulphur 2 ounces
Tincture Opium 3 drachms
~~Tranq~~ or Water half this
for one dose

Ry Pulv. Specac, Comp 70
Pulv. Antim

A Sure Cure for Red Water
in Cattle Take 8 Eggs Beat them
up well Mix two Handfuls of
Sabb. use as a Drench



HOWELLS'S FARRIERY.

THE WHOLE

ART OF FARRIERY

LAID OPEN.

CONTAINING

CURES FOR EVERY DISORDER,

THAT USEFUL ANIMAL,

A HORSE,

IS INCIDENT TO.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

AN APPENDIX:

INCLUDING

SEVERAL EXCELLENT AND ORIGINAL

RECIPES

For Horned Cattle and Sheep.

By JOHN HOWELLS, Pembroke.

THE FIRST EDITION.

CARMARTHEN:

PRINTED AND SOLD BY J. HARRIS, KING-STREET.---1808.



Farriery, &c.

SECTION I.

General Directions for Bleeding and Purging of Horses, &c.

HORSES that stand much in stables, and are full fed, require bleeding now and then, especially when their eyes look heavy, dull, red, and inflamed, as also when they feel hotter than usual, and mangle their hay.

Young horses should be bled when they are shedding their teeth, as it

takes off those feverish heats they are subject to at those times. But the cases that chiefly require bleeding, are colds, fevers of most kinds, falls, bruises, hurts of the eyes, strains, and all inflammatory disorders, &c.

It is right to bleed a horse when he begins to grow fleshy at grass, or at any other time when he looks heavy, and it is generally proper to bleed before purging.

Let your horse always be bled by measure: take three pints from a small horse, and from two quarts to five pints, from a large horse.

The best method of preparing a horse for physic, is to give him three mashes of scalded bran and oats, and warm water, for three or four days together. This will so open the horse's bowels, the purge will not meet with any obstruction; but if a strong purge be given to a horse of a costive habit, it will probably occasion

a violent inflammation. This may be imputed to a large tract of bowels, and the time the physic is in the bowels, is seldom less than twenty-four hours.

If the above directions for preparing a horse for physic be cautiously observed, there will seldom any danger ensue.

RECIPE for the Purge.

Take eight drams of the best Barbadoes aloes; one dram of jalap; two drams of ginger; half an ounce of cream of tartar; four drams of casteeł soap; four drams of diapente: all mixed together in fine powder, made into a ball with a sufficient quantity of sirop of buckthorn.

ANOTHER.

Four ounces of lenitive elixir, three ounces of epsom salts; one ounce of cream of tartar; four drams of succotrine

aloes, made up into a ball, either give it in a ball or dissolve it in thin gruel physic, must always be given in the morning fasting, give him a mash at twelve o'clock, and a little hay before him at night, give him another mash and warm water, the next day give him plenty of water and mashes as he can make use of, be sure to clothe him up warm.

If a horse should over purge, give him one ounce of diacordium, mithridate half an ounce, one ounce of dulcified spirits of nitre, and dissolve the ingredients in a pint of gruel, and give it the horse luke warm.

If you intend to give mercurial physic to your horse, take a dram and a half of colomel, diapente half an ounce; make it into a ball with honey or conserve of roses, give it at night, and the purging ball next morning in two.

SECTION II.

The windy COLIC.

THE windy colic is known by the following remarks. The horse often lies down, and suddenly rises again with a spring; strikes his belly with his hind feet, stamps with his fore feet, and refuses every kind of food. When this disorder is violent, it throws his body into convulsive motions: his eyes are turned up, and his lips stretched out as if a-dying; his ears and feet are sometimes hot, and sometimes cold; he falls into profuse sweats, and then into cold damps; he strives often to stale, and turns his head frequently to his flank; he then falls down and rolls about, and often turns on his back: this last symptom, generally proceeds from a stoppage in the urine, which attends this sort of colic;

and the pain is often increased by a load of dung pressing on the neck of the bladder.---The following drink and clyster, never fail in this disorder.

RECIPE for the Drink.

Oil of turpentine, one ounce; oil of juniper, half an ounce; dulcified spirits of nitre, one ounce; bay berries, in powder, two ounces: mix them all together in a pint of warm ale.

This drink must be given as soon as possible, after the complaint is discovered, and the following clyster: if the symptoms do not abate in two hours, repeat the drink again.

RECIPE for the Clyster.

Linseed, four ounces; boil it in three quarts of water till it is reduced to two, let it stand five or ten minutes, then pour off the clear, and dissolve therein four ounces of Glauber's salts; half a pound

of common treacle; and one handful of common salt.

Let it here be observed, that before any clyster be administered, a small hand, well rubbed with the clyster, should be passed up the horse's fundament, in order to bring away the hardened dung, which otherwise would obstruct the clyster's passage. This will work the desired effect in all common cases.

Of the Inflammatory GRIPES.

This sort of colic, or gripes, is attended with great danger, and, if a remedy be not *speedily* applied, often proves fatal. The disorder is attended with a fever; great heat and dryness of the mouth: the horse generally throws out bits of dung, with scalding hot water, which is offensive in smell, and his urine blackish, it is a certain sign the bowels are already mortified.

In such case, there is no relief: but if the disease be undertaken in an earlier stage, a cure may be easily effected. If the horse be in good condition, bleed plentifully, then give the clyster mentioned in page 22.

If the symptoms abate not in ten minutes after the clyster, give the following drink in warm ale, which is excellent in all kinds of fevers and inflammatory disorders:

RECIPE.

Peruvian bark, half an ounce; nitre, one ounce; lenitive electuary, two ounces; Glauber's salts, one ounce; Venice soap, half an ounce; tincture of opium, one dram; rue tea, one quart: dissolve the ingredients in the tea, and give it new milk warm.

This drink may be given every morning and evening, or three times a day, till the symptoms abate. No

drink can be better calculated for this disorder, (except the powerful mixture for inflammatory fevers) it operates gently by stool, and briskly by urine, if given twice or thrice. If the symptoms are violent, and attended with convulsive motions, two drams of tincture of fetid, may be added to the above drink, which will be of great advantage. •

N. B. In the inflammatory colic, the clyster must be repeated every four hours, till the disorder is abated.

The Dry GRIPES, or COLIC.

This disorder is discovered by the horse's frequent motion in straining to dung; the blackness and hardness of it: the frequent and quick motion of his tail: and by often endeavouring to stale, but can only do it in small quantities, which is occasioned by a load of dung pressing on the neck of the bladder. This sort of colic or gripes,

seldom need any other assistance than the following clyster, after a small hand has been dipped therein, and passed up the fundament, to bring away the hardened dung which is lodged in the great gut.

RECIPE for the Clyster.

Send, one ounce: boil it in three pints of water, and strain it off: then dissolve one handfull of common salt: two ounces of Epsom salts; half a pound of treacle; half a pint of sweet oil: and mix them all together.

But if this clyster should not work a cure, give the drink ordered for the windy colic.

SECTION III.

Of COLDS and COUGHS.

COLDS are the effects of an obstructed perspiration, by an

immoderate exposure to the weather. In general, they proceed from drinking cold water after violent exercise, or by going into rivers and ponds, when overheated; it is therefore necessary to lay down a few rules relative to colds. Many people believe and know, that cold water is dangerous for horses that are heated with violent exercise; but how few are sensible that the internal parts continue hot and inflamed, long after the skin appears to be dry and cool: hence it is necessary to observe, that a horse should be considered, while under violent exercise, and for some time after, to be in a temporary fever.

Colds are the source of a number of disorders; such as fevers, coughs, the farcy, glanders, &c. &c.

After a horse has taken cold, he is seized with a cough, heaviness and dulness, which affect him more or less, according to its severity; his eyes are

moist and watery; the kernels about the ears, and under the jaws, swell; his nose gleans; and he rattles in breathing. When the cold is violent he will be feverish, and lose his appetite. The following is an excellent remedy, and has been given with great success.

RECIPE.

Take half an ounce, of balsam peru; half an ounce of balsam tolu; half an ounce of balsam of sulphur; and an ounce of mithridate: mix them together in a pint of rue tea. Give it fasting in the morning. Let the horse have a mash two hours after and plenty of warm water. If the horse is not much better, repeat the dose again, let him have plenty of mashes and warm water during his sickness, and two ounces of nitre in every mash.

This electuary must be dissolved in a pint of water-gruel, and given to the

horse in the morning, fasting; let him eat nothing for two hours, after the drink; then let him have a mash of scalded bran and oats. If the cold be violent, the drink may be given every morning and evening; if but slight, once a day, or every other day will be sufficient. Clothe your horse and keep him warm; let him be walked out in the middle of the day.

The DRY COUGH.

This is a convulsive motion of the muscles of the thorax, and abdomen. It is generally occasioned by cold, and a stoppage of perspiration. If the horse appears healthful, can do his business, and eat his food, there is no great danger; and, in all probability, the followiug drink will cure in three or four times taking.

If the cough be of long standing, with a wheezing and rattling in the

nose and throat, he will be in danger of breaking his wind.

RECIPE.

Barbadoes tar, one ounce ; incorporate it with the yolks of two eggs ; balsam of sulphur, with oil of aniseed, one ounce ; honey, one ounce ; wine vinegar, three ounces : mix them together.

This drink must be mixed, by a little at a time, in a pint of water-gruel, made warm, and given in a morning, fasting ; let the horse eat nothing for four hours after he has taken it, then give him a mash of scalded bran and oats, and warm water.---This drink should be given every other morning, for four times. Keep the horse with mashes and warm water, during the time of taking the drinks.

Of the ASTHMA and COUGH.

The asthma is a disease common

among horses, at the spring of the year, before they are turned out to grass, and at the latter end, when they are taken to dry meat. An asthma is attended with a quick and short breathing, and a cough sometimes dry, and sometimes moist, with a quick motion of the flanks; if the horse be trotted, or run in the hand, he will wheeze and rattle in the throat, like one that is broken winded.

First give him a does of mercurial physic, and four days after, the following drink.

RECIPE.

Balsam of capivi, one ounce, incorporated with the yolk of an egg; gum ammoniacum, in powder, one ounce; rubbed in a mortar with four ounces of vinegar of squills, by a little at a time; tincture of assafoetida, one ounce; tincture of opium, one drachm: mix them all together.

This drink is to be given; in a sufficient quantity of water-gruel, in the morning, fasting, and may be repeated every other day for three or four times till he is better. Give your horse (during the time he is taking the medicine) warm water and mashes, and proper exercise twice a day, in the open air. No medicine can be better calculated for this complaint; I have found it infallible after a dose of mercurial physic.

SECTION IV.

Of the FARCY.

THE farcy is a sharp, corrosive, watery tumour in the blood, attended with an inflammation. It appears like round buds, or berries, sprung out over the veins, which are first hard, but soon turn to soft blisters, and when broke, discharge an

oily bloody matter, and often turn into obstinate and malignant ulcers.

In some horses, it shows itself on the head only; in others, on the external jugular, or neck vein; in others, on the plate vein; and runs down the inside of the fore leg, (commonly called the fore arm) towards the knee, and often upwards to the brisket; in some, it shows itself on the hind parts, about the pasterns, and along the large veins on the inside of the thigh, rising upwards into the groin, and towards the sheath: sometimes it appears in the flanks, and spreads by degrees towards the lower belly.

When the farcy appears on the forehead, the cheeks, outside of the shoulders, near the withers, or the hip, it is easily cured.

The worst symptoms in the farcy are when the veins within the thigh are corded and set with buds, so as to

affect the kernels of the groin, and the cavernous body of the yard; when it breaks out on one side of the thigh, and afterwards on the other, or on both at once, so that the sores and ulcers become malignant, and affect the whole body. Without due attention to a regular course of medicine, proper feeding and exercise, this disorder will increase, and end in an incurable glanders.

The following drink will be found of great use in every stage of this disease, unless it be inveterate, or of an obstinate nature.

RECIPE.

Tutty prepared, one ounce; red tartar, one ounce; lapis calaminaris, one ounce, all finely levigated: mix, and give it in one quart of old urine.

This drink must be given every other day, or once in three days; give it fasting in the morning, and let

the horse eat nothing for four hours after taking it, then let him have a hot mash of scalded bran and oats, and warm water ; but in the most obstinate farcy, where the veins are obstructed, and attend with a large inflammatory tumour, recourse must be had to some powerful medicine, such as the following corrosive mercurial solution.

SOLUTION RECIPE.

Half an ounce of blue vitrol, dissolved in a quart of old urine, together with four ounces of bole arménian, divide the dose and give it in the morning fasting; then add the following Decoction.

DECOCTION.

Guaiacum shavings, one pound ; crude antimony, powdered, four ounces, tied in a rag ; logwood chips, one pound ; sasafra chips, one pound ; water, three gallons : boil them all together till one half is consumed, then pour the decoction into an earthen vessel for use.

The above solution and decoction, will be found very powerful in purifying and opening obstructions in the blood-vessels, and dissolving those buds which appear tracked along the veins. The solution may be given every day for a week, or every other day for a fortnight, or longer, but if his mouth grows sore, and his breath offensive, omit it for a week; then repeat it again, as before. Keep him warm, and in the regular diet, with gentle exercise, twice a day, if the weather be fine: give him warm water and mashes morning and evening, during the course of this medicine.

It is necessary in this disease, the following dose of cooling physic be administered once every week, while under a course of mercurials.

RECIPE.

Albes succotrine, eight drachms; cream of tartar, two ounces; ginger, two drachms; nitre, one ounce: dissolve them in three half pints of ale.

This drink must be given in the morning, fasting, and the horse must eat nothing for two hours after; then let him have a mash of scalded bran and oats, and warm water, twice a day: and if the horse be fat and full of blood, bleeding and rowelling under the belly, are necessary in the beginning of this disorder; but if lean, the loss of too much blood will prove injurious.

The following is a mercurial ointment to rub the farcy-buds with, both before and after they are broken.

RECIPE.

Hog's lard, one pound; goose-grease, one pound; quicksilver, one pound; common turpentine, four ounces.

Rub the quicksilver with the turpentine in a marble mortar, till they are perfectly incorporated; then add the lard and goose-grease melted, by a little at a time, beating and mixing them carefully together. This ointment will dissolve the farcy-tumours which obstruct the blood-vessels, and must be well rubbed once a day on the parts affected.

When the skin is thickened over the ulcers so as to confine the matter, it must be opened with a small hot iron, or a lancet. The buds in the farcy are very apt to turn into foul ulcers, and the orifices to fill with proud flesh, which may be suppressed by touching the flesh with a skewer dipped in the butter of antimony, or aquafortis. If the part be much swelled or inflamed, it must be fomented twice every day, with the following fomentation.

RECIPE.

Wormwood, marshmallow roots, plantain leaves, horseradish roots, each one handful: boil them in three gallons of old urine.

Old urine is reckoned by some much superior to ale dregs, in fomentations of this sort. The part swelled, must be fomented (with hot flannels wrung out of the same) twice every day, an hour each time. This being done, let the part be rubbed well with the aforesaid mercurial ointment, and a hot flannel applied to the swelled part, and bound on with a flannel roller, three yards long and eight inches broad.

When the tumour comes to a proper head, which may be easily felt with the finger, it may be discharged with a lancet, and dressed with a skewer dipped in a little butter of antimony; and, afterwards, with a tent made of

hurds, dipped in the digestive oils, or ointment, used for green wounds. The smaller the tent is, the more oils, or ointment it carries into the wound; which should never be dressed longer than while the tumour is subsided, otherwise it may obstruct the matter, and form a caries at the bottom of the wound, and make it very difficult of cure.

Nevertheless, when the wound is perfectly cleansed, it must be dressed two or three times, with *Ægyptiacum* ointment; then finish the cure with tincture of myrrh, or the wound-balsam, anointed on the wound with a feather; and afterwards, let burnt alum, mixed with bole armenian, be strewed over it. which will soon dry and heal it up.

SECTION V.

*Of SURFEITS, HIDEBOUND, and
MANGE.*

SURFEITS in horses proceed from various cases, and are chiefly owing to some long continued disease, which is badly cured. A horse is said to be surfeited when his coat stares, is of a dirty, rusty colour, and the skin full of scabs and dandruff, which if rubbed off return again. Others, have small lumps like beans or peas while they are in the stable, which often disappear when turned out to grass. Some have scabs all over their limbs and bodies, sometimes moist and sometimes dry, attended with heat and inflammation, and the humours so sharp and irritating, that they chafe themselves raw in many places.

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Others, have flying pains and lameness, resembling the rheumatism, or flying gout.

In curing these complaints, the following method will be found successful; bleeding is also recommended.

RECIPE.

One ounce and a half of quicksilver; Venice turpentine two ounces; mixed together, till the quicksilver is entirely killed; add four ounces of spirits of turpentine, and a pound and a half of fresh butter, when well mixed, rub the horse well with it with a hard brush.

While a horse is under a course of the above medicine, he must have mashies of scalded bran and oats, twice a day; and if the scabs do not come off in three or four days, or a week's time, after taking it, let him be well dressed with the scab ointment, in the same manner as used for the mange.

When a horse has got free of this disease, the place where he stood must be well cleansed, and his collar, gears, saddle, clothing, or whatever he wore during the disease, must be well washed with soap suds.---The above Recipe is infallible for the scab or mange in horses.

SECTION VI.

Of the STAGGERS, and CONVULSIONS.

ALL distempers of the head, are generally included under two denominations, *viz.* staggers and convulsions. The symptoms are as follow: The staggers, or convulsions, is attended with drowsiness; the eyes being full and inflamed, and sometimes watery; his head continually hanging down; and he sometimes reels

and staggers about like a person intoxicated.----This disease is commonly called, (among the country farriers) the sleeping staggers. Convulsions, generally arise from blows on the head, violent exercise, surfeits, strains, and sympathy of the nerves ; for violent pain in any part of the body will cause convulsions, especially if the nerves and tendonous parts be affected with wounds, punctures, and bruises externally ; or by botts and worms, vellicating and wounding the coats of the stomach ; and is sometimes violently distended with a load of indigested food or matter, being too long retained, which generally is attended with costiveness.

When a horse is violently affected with convulsions, all the muscles of his body are seized at once, and his jaws so fast locked that it is very difficult, (without some instrument) to open them. But to give a larger

description of the symptoms, I shall make use of Mr WILLIAM STOWE's words, with trifling alteration.

“ As soon as the horse is seized, his head is raised with his nose towards the rack; his ears pricked up, and his tail cocked, looking with eagerness, as an hungry horse when hay is put down to him, or like a high-spirited horse put upon his mettle; insomuch, that ignorant persons, when they see a horse stund in this manner, will scarce believe any thing of consequence ails him: but they are presently convinced, when the other symptoms succeed: his neck grows stiff, cramped, and almost immoveable. If a horse, in this condition, live a few days, several knots will arise on the tendonous parts of the body, and all the muscles, both before and behind, will be so much pulled, cramped, and stretched, that

he appears nailed to the pavement; with his legs stiff, wide and straddling, and his skin every where so tight, as to be almost impossible to move it: if trial be made to make him walk, he is ready to fall at every step, unless he be carefully supported; and his eyes are so fixed, from the inaction of the muscles, that his looks are languid and dead. He snorts and sneezes often, panting continually with shortness of breath: this symptom increases till he expires, which generally happens in a few days, unless some sudden and very effectual turn can be given to the distemper."

This disease has various terms, but is commonly called the staggers and convulsions.-----When the horse is raging, it is called the mad staggers, and, if care is not taken, he will knock and bruise his head in such a manner, that it will be in danger of mortifying; to prevent which, every

corner of the stable should be well stuffed, or bolstered with straw, so that he cannot hit his head against the wall: for a horse in this situation, is like one yoked in harness, and drawing at a weight, pushing forwards with all his power, till his strength is expended, and then drops down as if shot.

In these cases, if the *most powerful* means are not *immediately* applied, the consequence will prove fatal. If the horse be fat, bleed plentifully; if lean, sparingly: then give the following drink.----I have seen an instance of this disease, wherein the horse, has, on a sudden, recovered.

RECIPE.

Half an ounce of castor; half an ounce of asafoetida; half an ounce of salts of tartar; half an ounce of casteel soap, boiled in a quart of ale; give it the horse warm, clothe and cover

him up close and warm as possible, let him have a roomy place well littered; in three hours afterwards, give him this drink: A bottle of Daffy's elixir, half an ounce of the tincture of asafoetida; an ounce of sweet spirits of nitre; mixt in a pint of rue tea; repeat the same dose again, if needful, in about six hours.

SECTION VII.

Of FEVERS.

FEVERS, in general, are the effect of a strong and unnatural motion of the blood, which occasions great heat and inflammation in the body, and the pulse quickened beyond its natural speed. The general symptoms are, loss of appetite; restlessness; the horse ranging from one end of the rack to the other; his eyes red and inflamed; his tongue parched and

dry; his flanks beat quick; his breath hot and offensive; he nibbles his hay, and frequently hangs his head down to the ground; his pulse beats upwards of fifty times in a minute; the heat of his body appears several degrees hotter than usual, though not parched as in some inflammatory disorders.

Fevers are often wrong treated by unskilful farriers, who frequently give one dose upon another, without waiting the effect of the first; their medicines, likewise, consisting of simple articles, which have no power to check the progress of the disorder. The internal inflammatory fevers, generally take their seat at the stomach, from a cold, or a large distention of the stomach, by a load of indigested food; causing the inflammation to extend into various parts of the body, which obstruct the perspiration; and if not removed by

some powerful medicine, will presently end in a gangrene or mortification.

The symptoms of a violent inflammatory fever are similar to those of the staggers, and almost require the same treatment. Sometimes the horse affected, appears quite senseless and stupified; stales and dungs insensibly; ranges about in the stable, and is subject to bruise himself (especially his head) against the walls; his flanks beat; his ears and legs are hot and cold by turns; his body is often in great heat, and sometimes emits cold sweats.

In these cases, first bleed plentifully, (to the quantity of three or four quarts) then give the following drink.

RECIPE.

Four ounces of lenitive elixir; three ounces of epsom salts; two ounces of cream of tartar: mixt together in a pint and a half of gruel; give it to the horse

warm. Take about two quarts of blood from him the same time, repeat the dose the second day (if needful) let him have plenty of warm water, mashes, and gruel (if he will drink it.)

This drink generally begins to purge in eleven or twelve hours after it is taken. If the fever increases after this dose, I would recommend it to be repeated.

When the disease begins to abate, the horse will begin to recover his senses, and look brisker with his eyes; his appearance is more lively, and he will now eat his meat. In this case, the medicine may be omitted, and the following mild and strengthening drink be administered.

RECIPE.

Peruvian bark, one ounce; gentian root, half an ounce, in powder; salt of tartar, half an ounce; spirits of vitriol,

half a drachm: to be given in one quart of warm ale.

This drink will strengthen the entrails, and promote an appetite; and is likewise excellent in all disorders attended with a slight fever, or when the stomach and intestines are weakened and relaxed by some long continued disease. It may be given every morning, or every other morning fasting, for three or four times, or longer, if necessary.

Of External INFLAMMATION.

All wounds and bruises are attended with a degree of inflammation, according to the severity thereof. Such as may be brought to a good digestion, need no internal application; but if the wound will not digest, or is violently inflamed, it may probably gangrene, and turn to a mortification, unless timely prevented; in which case, *give*

the horse an ounce of Peruvian bark, and half an ounce of nitre, in a pint of sage tea, three or four times a day.

SECTION VIII.

Of BRUISES.

A HORSE that is much bruised with falls, or blows, should first be bled, and then treated as follows:

RECIPE.

A large handful of wormhood, ditto of sutherwood, do. of mallows, do. of camomile flowers, boiled all together in three pints of vinegar; foment the part two or three times a day, and be sure to keep it warm.

If the horse appears heavy, dull, stiff and sore, and his appetite fails, give him the following comfortable sweating drink.

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RECIPE.

Peruvian bark, half an ounce; gentian root, in powder, half an ounce, mithridate, half an ounce; cream of tartar, one ounce: give these in a pint of warm ale.

This drink may be repeated every morning, or every other morning, fasting, till his appetite is recovered, and the soreness and stiffness be abated, and give him warm water and mashes, twice a day, until his recovery.

SECTION IX.

Of the STRANGLES and VIVES.

THE strangles is a disease to which most young horses are subject, at one time or other. It generally begins with an inflammatory swelling betwixt the jaw-bone, which extends

to the muscles of the tongue, and causes great heat, pain, and difficulty of swallowing. The internal symptoms are, a feverish heat throughout the body; a painful cough; a great thirst, attended with extreme difficulty to drink; some horses entirely lose their appetite, and others eat very sparingly. The inflammation or swelling, generally appears on the inside of the jaw-bone, sometimes in the middle betwixt the jaws under the tongue roots, the upper part of the throat, called the larynx, or the head of the windpipe or gullet; when this last part is affected, he breathes quick, and holds out his nose and head constantly in the same position, his eyes appearing as though they were fixed in his head. This disorder sometimes discharges itself at the nose, which is very troublesome to cure; and is then called the bastard strangles.

The best remedy is to assist Nature, by giving warm water, and hot mashes, every day ; and a nourishing drink (in page 50) every other day, or every third day ; which will not only very much strengthen the stomach and appetite, but abate the feverish heat internally, and bring the swelling to a suppuration, in a short time. The swelling under the jaws, must be well rubbed once or twice a day, with the following liniment ; and, afterwards, a poultice must be applied over the swelling part, and his head and neck covered with a warm hood, or flannel.

RECIPE for the Liniment.

Elder and mashmallows ointment, each four ounces ; spirits of sal ammoniac, two ounces ; oil of turpentine, half an ounce : mix them well together in a liniment.

POULTICE for SWELLING.

Ale dregs, one quart ; fenugreek seeds,

bruised, two ounces; boil them together, and mix them in a sufficient quantity of barley flower; then add two ounces of hog's lard, to prevent its growing stiff and dry.

This poultice may be repeated once or twice a day, and applied over the part as hot as the horse can bear it. The matter is generally formed in the course of five or six days, and makes its way through the skin. If the discharge be not large enough, it may be opened with a lancet, or knife, made for that purpose.

SECTION X.

Of Diseases of the EYES.

DISEASES of the eyes require skilful attention; some of these proceed from external injuries affecting

the globe of the eye; others, from internal accidents affecting the humours within the globe. In all recent disorders from external injuries; as blows, bruises, hurts, &c. and the eyelid attended with a swelling and inflammation. The eye must first be washed with a little of the following eye-water, and then bathed with it three or four times a day.

RECIPE.

Camphor, one drachm, dissolved in half an ounce of spirits of wine; add Goulard's extract, one ounce: stir them both together, then add one quart of boiled water when cold; shake all together in a bottle for use.

Let the eye, and eyelid, be bathed three or four times a day, with a clean linen rag dipped in the eye water; the eye may be opened with the finger and thumb, and a fine rag dipped in the eye-water, and drawn over the

eye, leaving a few drops upon it. Or, if the mouth of the bottle be smooth, it may be put betweext the eyelids, then draw the bottom lid with the edge of the bottle towards you, leaving some of the eye-water upon the eye as before. If it be much swelled and inflamed, an equal quantity of the above eye-water, and white wine vinegar may be put together, and the part well bathed morning and night.

The PLEURISY and INFLAMMATION of the LUNGS.

Whether the inflammation takes its rise from the pleura, or the external coat of the lungs, is a matter of no great concern, as the disorders are similar. It appears most probable, that the inflammation arises in the pleura, and spreads from thence to the lungs.

The causes are, cold affecting the skin, sudden and great distention of

the pleura in respiration; drinking cold water after being heated by violent exercise; low or high feeding; want of exercise and bleeding; when the body is full of blood and humours, riding a horse deep in cold water when hot, or letting him stand long in the cold. The pleurisy, and most other inflammations, frequently arise in the hot fit of a fever.

The symptoms of a pleurisy, and inflammation of the lungs, are much the same; but with this difference, that in a pleurisy, a horse shews great restlessness; heaves and works violently with his flanks; and for the most part, his belly is tucked up. The fever at first is moderate, and afterwards rises to a great height. In the beginning of this disease, he often strives to lie down, but starts up again immediately, and frequently turns his head to the side affected; his ears and feet are burning hot, and his mouth parched

and dry. This disease, (when a horse is seized with it) has frequently been mistaken for the gripes; the difference is, when a horse is taken with the gripes, he lies down and rolls about; his eyes are turned up, and his limbs stretched out like one that is dying with convulsive twitches; his ears and feet are sometimes cold as ice; at other times hot as fire; he falls into profound sweats, and then into cold damps, which generally continue until some relief be obtained.----In inflammations of the lungs, several of the symptoms are nearly similar; except that the horse, in some cases, appears more heavy and dull, scarcely ever attempting to lie down during the time of his sickness; his fever is strong with a difficult breathing and short cough, and when his mouth is opened, a great deal of ropy slime will run from it; he gleans at the nose a yellow or reddish matter, which sticks to the

inside of his nostrils like glue. The beating of his flanks, however, is inconsiderable; nor is his belly tucked up, as in the pleurisy: his ears and feet are generally cold, and he often falls into cold damp sweats.

The cure of both these disorders is much the same. In the first place, if a horse be strong, let him be bled, to the quantity of three quarts, or more; but if poor, or lean of flesh, a quart, or three pints will be sufficient; then give the following drink.

RECIPE.

Jesuit's bark, half an ounce; nitre, one ounce, dissolved in a pint of rue tea; add half an ounce of tincture thebaic.

Give this drink, new milk warm, as soon as possible; and if the symptoms abate not in two hours time, repeat the drink again, and give the following clyster.

RECIPE.

Marsh mallows, a large handful, one ounce of fennel; boil them in three pints of water; then strain the liquor, and add to the same, half a pound of brown sugar, one ounce of nitre; Glauber's salts, four ounces; and linseed oil, half a pint. Mash twice a day, and water-gruel plentifully.

Before the clyster is applied, a small hand must be passed up the fundament, in order to bring away the dung, otherwise it will impede the clyster. It may be repeated once a day till the symptoms are entirely abated.

The pleurisy and peripneumony, properly speaking, are inflammatory fevers, arising from the stagnation of the blood in the bronchia of the lungs, and unless speedy relief be obtained, death will be the consequence.

SECTION XI.

Of the YELLOWS or JAUNDICE.

THE signs of the jaundice are costiveness, a dusky yellowness in the eyes, and all the internal parts of the mouth; the horse is heavy, dull, and regardless of his food; his urine of a dark, dirty, saffron colour, and when exposed to the air, sometimes looks as red as blood. The dung is hard, dry, and of a pale yellow, or greenish colour; the fever is slow, and unless checked in time, both it and the yellowness will increase, which may bring on an inflammation of the liver. In this case, the horse will soon grow frantic; he will stare with pain and difficulty; the off side of his belly will feel hard and distended, from the swelling of the liver. This disease, if of long standing, and in old horses, becomes very troublesome to cure; but if the

distemper is recent, and in young horses, the cure will presently be performed by the following directions. First let the horse be bled plentifully, then give the following drink.

RECIPE.

Take Barberry Rind and Salentine, of each a handful, Turmeric, two ounces; boil them in three pints of ale, strain off the herbs, and add to the liquor an ounce of the elixir of alves: repeat the dose the third day.

This purging drink must be given in the morning, fasting; and the horse managed in the same manner as in other purges. It may be repeated two or three times, once every week, and in the interim betwixt each purging, give the horse the following drink, or balls (as you please)

two or three times a week, after the purging drink has done operating.

RECIPE.

Turmeric, and madder root, each one ounce; saffron, two drachms; gentian, two drachms, all in powder: boil them in three half pints of ale; then dissolve one ounce of castile soap therein, and give the whole for one drink.

By this method, the distemper generally abates in a week's time, which may be discovered by an alteration of the horse's eyes and mouth; but the medicine must not be omitted till the disorder totally disappears.

SECTION XII.

Of WORMS and BOTS.

THE symptoms of worms are various. The bots that many horses are troubled with, in the beginning of the summer, are always seen sticking on the strait gut, and are often thrust out with the dung, with a yellowish coloured matter like melted sulphur; they are no ways dangerous there, but are apt to make a horse restless and uneasy, and rub his breech against the posts. The season of their coming is usually in the months of May and June, after which they are seldom to be seen above a fortnight or three weeks. Those that take their lodgment in the stomach, are extremely dangerous by causing convulsions; and are seldom discovered by any

previous signs before they come to life, when they throw a horse into violent agonies, viz. convulsions. The other kinds are known by the following signs, the horse looks lean and jaded, his hair stares as if he was surfeited, and whatever he eats does not make him thrive; he often strikes his hind feet against his belly. Is sometimes griped, but without the violent symptoms that attend a colic or a strangury; for he never rolls and tumbles, but only shews uneasiness, and generally lays himself down quietly on his belly for a little while, and then gets up and falls a feeding; but the surest sign is when he voids them with his dung.

RECIPE.

Take two drachms of ethiops mineral, two drachms of gunpowder, finely powdered; two drachms of sulphur; made into a ball with honey, give it to the horse in the morning, fasting; give him the

same dose three mornings, then give this physic: seven drachms of barbadoes aloes; two drachms of jalap; three drachms of castile soap; three drachms of diapente, with thirty drops of oil of saven; made all into a ball with honey: let the physic work off as usual, which will destroy all the worms that might be in the horse's body.

ANOTHER.

Take saven, wormwood, and box leaves, chop or cut them small, and put a small handful in a feed of corn, every day for a fortnight.

Of the LAX and SCOURING.

When horses overpurge, they should not be stopped unless the purging be attended with violent griping pains, and the mucus, or the linings of the bowels come away: which often proceed from cold, hard-riding, over-feeding, eating

unwholesome food, &c. ---- This disorder is always attended with a fever, more or less. ---- If the disorder is attended with gripes and convulsions, the following drink will be most useful.

RECIPE.

Diascordium, one ounce; saffron, two drachms; liquid laudanum, two drachms; spirits of hartshorn, one ounce; tincture of japan-earth, one ounce: give it in a pint of red wine made warm.

This drink will be found very efficacious to stop the overpurging, and likewise to strengthen and heal the internal parts.

SECTION XIII.

Of STRAINS in various Parts.

STRAINS most commonly proceed from the forcible extension of the

muscles, or tendonous fibres; and are attended with a degree of inflammation, more or less, according to the violence of the complaint. When a horse is strained in the shoulder, he cannot get his lame leg forward with the other, but forms a circle with it as he trots.

In order to cure this lameness, first bleed him, and then rub his shoulder once or twice a-day with the following mixture.

RECIPE.

Take two ounces of spirits of turpentine; two ounces of spirits of wine; with three drachms of camphire; dissolved in the spirits of wine; two ounces of salamoniac; half a pint of beef's gall, and a pint of the best vinegar, and two ounces of bolearmoniac: all mixt together in a bottle. This is good for a strain in the back sinews, hips, and shoulders.

This Recipe is very excellent in all

kinds of old strains, especially those in the shoulder, stifle, whirlbone, and the coffin-joint. Strains and bruises on the back sinews are easily discovered by the swelling or inflammation which extends from the back side of the knee down to the heel, or by the lame leg appearing thicker than the other; or by a pressure of the finger and thumb on the part affected, which will make him flinch by the sensation of pain occasioned thereby. In this case, let the tendon from the knee to the fetlock-joint be well rubbed with the aforesaid mixture.

This mixture is a great cooler and bracer for the sinews, and after it has been well rubbed in, a linen bandage, two or three yards long, must be rolled upon the tendon, in order to strengthen and brace them: but if the sinews be much swelled and inflamed, apply the following poultice.

RECIPE.

Take a quart of ale drows, and as much of barley meal as will boil it to a poultice, with two ounces of hog's lard, apply it once a day, for three days.

ANOTHER.

Take turnips, and boil them till they are soft, strain off their juice, then mix them with a little warm vinegar, and one ounce of hog's lard, apply them to the part as warm as the horse can suffer for two or three days.

This poultice is excellent for dispersing inflammatory swellings; especially those on the tendons. When the part has been well poultic'd, the above mixtures for strains in the sinews must be well rubbed in, and afterwards a flannel bandage rolled round the leg, from the knee to the fetlock. Strains about the knees and pasterns, often

proceed from kicks, or blows, and are easily cured by bathing the part with the aforesaid mixture.

This mixture may be rubbed on with the hand, once or twice a-day. Sometimes when the sinews, or tendons, are much distended and swelled, the inflammation goes off, and leaves a very obstinate callous, which must be removed with the following blistering ointment.

RECIPE.

Fresh butter, bees wax, each three ounces, melted together; then add corrosive sublimate, half an ounce, in powder; euphorbium, cantharides, each half an ounce, in powder; oil of turpentine, two ounces: mix and stir them all together, till almost cold.

Before this blistering ointment is used, all the hair must be entirely clipped off over the callous, and a

little of the ointment rubbed in gradually with a hand. After the first time of using the ointment, it must be rubbed in with the fingers, and repeated every morning for seven or eight days together. When done, the horse's head must be tied to the rack, to prevent him gnawing the place with his teeth; and the litter must be taken away to hinder him from rubbing the blister off before it takes effect, which is generally in six or eight hours. When the blister has done running, the horse may be turned out to grass for one month; and if the callous does not subside in that time, he must be fetched up again, and the blisters repeated as before, till the cure is quite completed.

The above blistering ointment will dissolve all callous tumours, either on the sinews or hock, though ever so obstinate or long standing, if repeated as directed.

SECTION XIV.

Of FIRING.

FIRING is useful to strengthen and brace the relaxed sinews ; but should never be applied till the swelling or inflammation is entirely removed. The firing irons must be smoth, thin, and fine on the edge, and the lines on the sinews five in number ; one down the main tendon, and two on each side, about the distance of an inch from each other. The cross, or inclining lines, must be at the distance of three quarters of an inch from each other, and the thinner and finer the irons are, the neater will be the work.

Great care must be taken not to fire through the skin, which would greatly blemish the horse, and run the hazard of laming him ; particularly if near any tendon. Soon as he is fired, the blister in page 70 must be used.

Let the blistering ointment be spread all over the part with a spatula, for three mornings together; and when the blister has ceased running, let the horse be turned out to grass for a fortnight, or three weeks, till the scurf comes off. The following strengthening charge will be very useful if weakness remain.

RECIPE.

Black pitch, white pitch, each half a pound; oxycroceum plaister, two ounces; diachylon-plaister, two ounces: melt them all together and apply it to the part affected.

SECTION XV.

WOUNDS in various Parts.

WOUNDS are of various kinds and situations; some are caus-

ed by cutting, or pricking with forks, or other instruments; others, by bruising, tearing, staking, &c. All wounds, in fleshy parts, must first be cleansed from the blood, and carefully scarched with a finger; and if the entrance of the wound be too small for the finger, the skin must be cut open; or, if the wound be large enough, the whole hand may be put in, in order to extract any extraneous bodies which might be left behind.

If the horse be staked, it will be proper to examine what sort of a place it was, where the accident happened; which will enable you to judge rightly of the nature of the wound, its cure, and consequences.

All wounds which are out of the reach of the finger, and are not wide enough for the hand, must be examined with a candle, as it is very improper to examine wounds with a probe in fleshy parts. If the wound bleed much

from the incision of an artery, or vein, dress it with a skewer dipped in oil of vitriol, with a bit of sublimate therein. See the Pole-evil.

It is proper to dress all wounds with this stiptic ; especially in fleshy parts, if not near any tendon or sinew ; but if the wound should bleed fast, apply the following.

RECIPE.

Take two ounces of friars of Balsam ; two ounces of Tincture of myrr ; one ounce of Tincture of aloes : mixt together in a bottle.

Dress the wound with a pledget of tow, dip'd in the same, bound on with a linen bandage ; if the wound is large, put a stitch or two in it, dress it again the second day, and so the third ; then dress it with the following digestive oil or ointment.

RECIPE.

Take two ounces of rosin; two ounces of Bees wax; boil them together over a gentle fire. Then add a pound of clarified hog's lard, after that is melted, add a pound of common turpentine, when that is all melted, put in three ounces of verdigrease, finely powdered; keep it stirring, take care it will not boil over; then strain it in through a coarse cloth, and keep in a pot for use. This is good for old and new wounds.

The inflammatory swelling which is round the wound, must be well rubbed twice a-day with the mixture for swellings. See page 79. After the swelling subsides, and the wound discharges thick, white matter, it need not be tented any longer.

This ointment is a very good digestive in fresh wounds. When it is used, a proper quantity must be heated in

an iron ladle, and poured into the wound; otherwise, a tent of hurds may be dipped therein, and passed up the wound. The smaller the tent is, in proportion to the wound, the more medicine it carries along with it. Fresh wounds should never be tented longer than while a good matter appears; except in some cases, a small tent may be put into the mouth of the wound, once or twice a week, in order to keep it open, while the bottom part heals. Wounds that require stitching, must be done with a fine shred of whiteleather, which is much better than either silk or thread; the former will not cut the flesh and skin, as the latter does. The stitches should be two or three inches from each other; and the needle bent in the shape of an half moon.

Many fine horses are entirely ruined by only tenting the wounds, or forcing

in one piece of hurds after another (dipped in a little melted hog's lard and turpentine) with a couple of canes, or sticks. This injudicious application blocks up the matter, and renders the wound foul, ulcered, and calloused, which prove very tedious to cure.

If the inflammation and swelling are considerable, and the wound does not digest kindly, a gangrene or mortification may ensue, unless some speedy application be made use of; in which case, use the following mixture which is very good for all wounds.

RECIPE.

Take half an ounce of the oil of vitriol; two ounces of the spirits of turpentine; two ounces of spirits of wine: mixt together in a mortar, or a small pan, stir them well till it has done smoking, then add four ounces of bolearmoniac in powder; then add a pint of the best vinegar to it:

mix it all well together, keep it in a bottle for use.

The following ointment is very useful in all kinds of imposthumes, or inflammatory swellings about wounds.

RECIPE.

Oil of spike, oil of bricks, oil of swallows, oil of origanum, oil of trotter, each two ounces; linceed oil, four ounces; oil of turpentine, three ounces; oil of vitriol, one ounce: mix them together carefully in a bottle, to prevent their taking fire.

These oils are proper for all wounds which threaten a mortification; as well as for sheep that have been bit by dogs, instead of the black oils.

By a strict application to the above Recipes, every person will be enabled to perform a cure, when the wound is fresh contracted; but if it be of long standing, and the synovia, or joint-oil,

runs out, it must be treated in the same manner as in Section XVI. on humours oozing from the joints, called joint-oil.

SECTION XVI.

*HUMOURS oozing from the JOINTS,
commonly called JOINT-OIL.*

THIS species of wounds is but little understood by pretended Farriers, in general. When the capsula, or ligamental purse, which surrounds the joint is divided, and the synovia, or the joint-oil, is running out, the following mixture will be found very effectual in wounds of this sort.

RECIPE.

*Egyptiacum ointment, four ounces;
wine vinegar, two ounces; blue vitriol,*

℞. Oxymer ʒi

Pulv. Amygd. ʒij

in powder, three drachms; Fryar's balsam, one ounce: shake them together in a bottle for use.

The above mixture is very powerful to stop the synovia, or joint-oil; and will cure any wounds in the joints, when properly managed. A spoonful of the above mixture, may be thrown into the wound by means of a syringe, twice a-day, and a bit of lint dipped in the mixture, and applied to the mouth of the wound, in order to keep the mixture in.

RECIPE.

Spirits of sal armoniac, two ounces; old verjuicc, four ounces; bole armeniac, one ounce: mix them together.

Let this mixture be rubbed all round the joint, then bandage the part tight with a proper compress and roller. Where the cartilage, or bone, is not yet eroded, which is easily discovered

by the use of the probe this method will always answer, though the case be very desperate. But if the bones are naked and rough, the cure will be difficult; though sometimes the rotten bones may separate, and the wound heal, but will leave a stiffness in the joint, which, however, is removeable by a strict application of the blistering ointment, in page 70.

SECTION XVII.

Of the BONE-SPAVIN, RING-BONE, and SPLINTS.

IT will be needless to say much on the nature of these, as they are so well known to every person who keeps a horse. Bone-spavins, are hard excrescences, or swellings, growing on the inside of the hock; those on the lower part, are not so bad as those on

the middle of the joint, or the hock. The ring-bone, is a hard swelling on the lower part of the pastern, and generally reaches round the fore part of the foot, in form of a ring: though sometimes it will only appear on each side of the foot, and then is called the splinters of a ring-bone. It generally takes its rise from the joining of the great and little pastern bones, which causes a stiffness in the motion of the joint: Spavins and ring-bones, in general, are occasioned by strains; though the former may come by a blow; and the latter, by a stub, or tread in winter, when the shoes are turned up for the frost. Splints are hard excrescences growing on the shank bone of a horse, of various shapes and sizes. When they grow large, and press against the back sinew, they generally cause lameness, or stiffness. —Others, except they are situated near the joint, seldom occasion lame-

ness. The cure is nearly similar in all the above cases.----When any of the above complaints are first discovered, they may be easily cured by the following application.

RECIPE.

Ægyptiacum, two ounces; wine vinegar, two ounces; spirits of sal armoniac, one ounce; oil of turpentine, one ounce; oil of origanum, one ounce; euphorbium and cantharides, each one drachm, in powder.

Let this mixture be rubbed on with two or three fingers, for half an hour, seven or eight mornings together.

The above Recipe will not only cure spavins, ring-bones, and splints in their infancy, but when they are obstinate, and of long standing. It operates by blistering and sweating the part; opens the pores, and makes way for the oil of origanum, and spirits

of sal-armoniac, even to penetrate through the ligamental purse which surrounds the joints, and by that means relieve very obstinate strains in any part, when of long standing. It may be made somewhat stronger by adding ten or fifteen grains of sublimate, in powder, to the whole, and then shake it well about.----Much might be said in recommendation of this mixture, but every person that has occasion to make use of it, will soon be convinced of its good effects.

In all the above cases, where the callous is not large, firing will answer the end, and afterwards spread the blistering ointment, in page 70, all over the part for three mornings together, and then turn him out to grass.

In very obstinate cases, where the callous is large, and the part full of pain, the following method must be strictly attended to. The hair must

H

always be clipped off before the medicine is applied.

It is usual to stamp them with an iron instrument for that purpose ; but from the hardness of the blow shaking the part, it often does more harm than good. The best method, therefore, is to prick the calloused part (with an instrument about an inch long, sharp at the point, and thicker upward in proportion) as full of holes as possible.

Let a bit of cork, or elder, be fixed to it, with the pith taken out, in order to go no deeper than the substance of the callous, yet always through it. This done, let the part be bathed with vinegar; and soon as the blood is stopped, apply the ointment in page 70.

This blister must be worked in with a hand, half an hour together, by little at a time, and repeated every morning, for four or five Days together. After the first time of using it, the oint-

ment must only be spread on, and a bit of hog's lard rubbed round the edge to prevent its spreading any further.

When this treatment is finished, and the blisters are dry, the horse may be turned out to grass two or three months. And if any lameness still remain, he must be brought up, and the blister repeated as before. This method will cure spavins, ring-bones, and splints, of three or four years standing, after all other methods have failed.

SECTION XVIII.

Of the CURB.

THE curb is universally known by all who keep horses. It proceeds from the juncture of the same bones as the spavin, and rises on the back part of the hind leg, a little below the

hock, where it forms a considerable tumour. When the disorder is first perceived, the cure is easily performed by applying the blister in page 79. Apply the same blister, (in the same manner) as is used after firing the sinews. The horse must always have proper rest, and be turned out to grass.

SECTION XIX.

Of TUMOURS or IMPOSTHUMES.

TUMOURS, or Imposthumes, are swellings which arise from external injuries, or internal causes. Those arising from external accidents, as blows and bruises, must first be treated with restringents, and the part rubbed with the following mixture, twice a-day.

RECIPE.

Verjuice, four ounces; spirits of sal armoniac, two ounces; oil of turpentine, half an ounce; oil of origanum, one ounce: mix and shake them well together in a bottle for use.

If the part will admit a bandage, let a flannel dipped in the mixture, be rolled on. But in bruises, where the extravasated blood cannot be dispersed, the best way is to open the skin, and let out the grumes, which may then be dressed with the digestive ointment, or oils, in the same manner as wounds. When critical tumours, or swellings, arise from internal causes, as fevers, &c. they must not be dispersed, except they fall on the lower parts, as the pastern. or coffin-joint, so as to put the horse in danger of being foundered. In this case, the fomentation in page

69, should be applied three times a-day; and a flannel, wrung out of the same, be bound on, in order to keep the joint continually breathing. But if the swelling appears under the jaws, behind the ears, on the poll, withers, or in the groins, and causes it to swell, it must be encouraged with the softening ointment in page 79, and a poultice made of rye flower, boiled in milk, and a proper quantity of hog's lard added to it; or fomented with a sufficient quantity of wormwood, marshmallows roots, and ale dregs, two or three times a-day. Soon as the matter is formed, the tumour may be let out with a hot iron or lancet, and afterward dressed with the digestive ointment in page 70, and in the same manner as there directed. Wounds of this sort must never be tented, or dressed with digestives, any longer than while a good matter appears, and the swelling subsides: def it then be healed

with tincture of myrrh, and Ægyptiacum ointment, smeared on with a feather; and a little burnt alum, coloured with bole-armenic, may be sprinkled on the sore. And if fungous, or proud flesh should appear, whilst it is dressed with digestives, the wound may be touched with a little butter of antimony.

SECTION XX.

Of the POLL-EVIL.

THE poll-evil, is an abscess near the poll of a horse, formed in the sinews, between the poll bone, and the top vertebra of the neck. It generally proceeds from blows, hurts, or strains; by drawing, or sometimes a critical translation of matter in fevers. The last is most difficult to cure, but to cure either of them, see the Recipe in page 76.

Soon as the matter is formed, it

must be opened with a sharp knife, made for the purpose of opening wounds. There is no danger in cutting, if you miss the tendon, or sinews, which runs under the mane. To avoid which let the horse's nose be twitched, and lifted up to slaken the tendon; for if his nose be hooked in, the tendon will be so confined down, that it will be difficult to get the finger under it. About an inch and a half from the mane, put in your knife, and examine the part with your finger; then lifting up the tendon with the same, cut up to the poll-bone, and from thence along the side of the mane, as far as it is hollow, or the ulcer goes. It is easily known how far the ulcer extends before the swelling is cut; for so far as the swelling reaches, it is always ulcerated under the tendon. When you are cutting, do it by little at a time, and constantly feel with your finger where the tendon lies. If both sides

be bad, they must be treated in the same manner. . . This done, the fingers may be run along under 'the' mane, in order to find whether any rough or decayed bones are left behind, which may be taken out with a drawing knife. When the above is performed, let the wound be dressed with the following.

RECIPE.

Take tar, four ounces; horse turpentine, four ounces; train oil four ounces, melted together, and when it is boiled, put to it two ounces of the powder of verdigrease, and take care it dont boil over, when the verdigrease is put in.

Before the mixture is used, the abscess must be well cleansed with a sponge; then put a proper quantity of the mixture in page 76, into an iron ladle with a spout, and when it is scalding hot, put a wooden spatula about an inch and half, or two inches broad, into the wound, holding it edge-

ways, so as to open the wound; then pour it into the abscess, and lay a pleget of hurds, lengthways, along the top of the wound, and close it together with three or four stitches. This dressing must remain a week; then scald and stitch up the place again: and at the expiration of nine days, scald and stitch it once more, which generally forms the cure. The wound must never be meddled with betwixt the dressings; only taking care to keep his neck clean; as the wound will run three weeks or a month after it is dressed the last time. If any fungous, or proud flesh, should remain, it must be touched with the powder of hot lime. The horse must not be turned to grass till such time as he is thoroughly cured, and then grass will be of service.

N. B. The Fistula and Bruises in the Withers, are to be treated exactly in the same manner as the Poll-evil.

SECTION XXI.

*Of the GREASE, CROWN-SCAB, and
RAT-TAIL.*

THE grease is a disorder well known. It affects horses of gross constitutions, and is owing to a relaxation of the vessels, or bad disposition of the blood and juices, chiefly owing to the negligence of the groom; as keeping the limbs clean and dry, is a great preventative against this disorder. The effect is a swelling of the limbs, and sharp eruption, which discharges a stinking matter, somewhat like melted glue. When the horse's heels are first observed to swell, while he stands in the stable, and go down with exercise, let them be well washed when he comes in with soap suds, chamber-lye, or vinegar and water; and the parts afterwards rubbed incessantly for a considerable time. The rubbing with

the palm of your hand, may be repeated three or four times a-day, in order to prevent the stagnation of blood and humours obstructing the vessels in those parts. After rubbing with the hand, let the following urine ball be given.

RECIPE.

Four ounces of rosin; four ounces of nitre; two ounces of salt prunella; one ounce of salts of steel, pounded in a mortar; with an ounce of oil of juniper, made into paste: give the horse a ball every other morning about the size of a small egg. Let his heels be washed clean with black soap and warm water, then when dry, wash the cracks with an ounce of Ægyptiacum, mixt with an ounce of train oil: keep it in a small bottle for use; shake the bottle every time you use it. Anoint the cracks with a feather.

These balls must be given in the morning, fasting, and the horse must eat nothing for two hours after; then give him cold water and meat as usual. The day following, give him as much water as he will take, and walk him out plentifully.

These methods will cure horses which grease at the heels, though ever so bad or long standing.

The crown-scab, is a humour which breaks out round the coronet, producing a scurviness and itching; and may be cured in the same manner as the grease, by adding a poultice made of rye-flower and ale-dregs, boiled together, with one ounce of hog's lard and common turpentine in it.

Rat-tails; generally take their course from the pastern to the middle of the shanks; and are so called from the resemblance they bear to the tail of a rat. Some are moist; others dry. The

moist, must be treated as the grease ;
and the dry, with the mercurial ointment for sheep.

SECTION XXII.

*Of WIND-GALLS, and BLOOD or
BOG SPAVINS.*

THE wind-gall, is a flatulent, or windy tumour, that yields to the pressure of the finger, which being removed returns to it itself. These tumours are visible to the eye, are seated on both sides of the back sinews, a little above the fetlocks, on both fore and hind legs.

First clip off the hair, and rub the blistering ointment, page 70, every morning, three or four days together. In a few days after this, turn him out to grass for a month or six weeks, which will take the tumours entirely

away ; or if he be fired and blistered, and then turned out, they are sure not to return again. A bog-spavin is generally (though falsy) called a blood spavin.

This is a tumour which appears on the inside of the hough, and gives way to the pressure of the finger, but recovers its shape on the removal of it. The bog-spavin arises from a strain in the hock-joint, occasioned by hard riding, drawing, leaping, &c.

Sometimes young horses will strain themselves by galloping in the pastures; by which the capsular ligament that surrounds the joint, is divided, and the synovia discharges itself into the bend of the hock, where it is contained in a bag or cyst. In this disorder, the horse goes stiff or lame in the joint; and if the hand is laid on the inside the bend of the hock, it will feel somewhat hotter than usual; or if his leg be lifted up,

shook, or turned about, the bones will grate together as if they were bare. The method of cure must be with the following liniment, or blister.

RECIPÉ.

An ounce of the spirits of turpentine; an ounce of spirits of salarmoniac: half an ounce of the oil of origanum; an ounce of the oil of spike; an ounce of oil of amber; two ounces of sallad oil; three drachms of spanish flies in fine powder; three drachms of euforbium: all mixt together in a bottle.

When the above liniment, or blister, is used, shake them well together in a bottle, and rub the spavin every morning and night with it, for a fortnight, or three weeks. This procedure will cure bog spavins, (commonly called blood spavins) in their worst state, if not of too long standing.

When the tumour, or spavin, is of

a long date, a small orifice must be made with a lancet about the middle of the tumour, and a little on one side the vein; by which means it will discharge a large quantity of slimy matter, of the colour of whey. Soon as the matter is squeezed out with the fingers and thumb, take an equal quantity of *Ægyptiacum* and the wound balsam; mix them together, then force it into the wound with a syringe, and rub the blistering ointment, in page 70, all round the outside of the wound, three mornings together. The wound must never be dressed after the first time; and the horse should be kept in the stable a week or ten days, until the wound is quite healed.

If the spavin be opened when it first appears, it is of a dangerous consequence. The matter then discharged is of a brownish colour, and sometimes tinged with blood. But if it has been

a good while standing, there is no danger in opening the tumour.

Of the MALLANDERS and SALLANDERS.

Mallenders and sallenders are synonymous distempers ; the former appears in the bend of the knee ; the latter in the bend of the hough, and discharges a sharp, corrosive, indigested matter. Mallanders often occasion lameness, stiffness in the joints, and stumbling. The cure must be performed in the same manner as for a horse that greases at the heels.----

SECTION XXIII.

*Of the EYE-TEETH, by some called
WOLVES-TEETH.*

THIS is a small tooth appearing on the top jaw, at the distance of about half an inch, or an inch, from the grinders, sometimes on one side, and at other times on both sides. As these teeth are said to effect the eyes, more or less, at different times, they must be knocked out with an hammer and chissel made for the purpose.

SECTION XXIV.

Of the GRINDERS.

A HORSE which is kept to dry meat, will often slaver at the mouth. If he champs his hay and

corn, and puts it out again, it arises from some fault in the grinders: otherwise from the canker. In the former case, it is easily discovered by examining the internal parts of the mouth, as there will sometimes be great holes cut with his grinders in the weaks of his mouth. First file his grinders quite smooth, with a file made for the purpose; one smooth side of which must be next the weaks of his mouth. This done, dress his mouth once or twice a day, with a little salt, mixed with honey.

SECTION XXV.

Of the CANKER in the Mouth.

THE canker is generally owing to the bridle being rusty, and known by the little blotches, or brown specks, which appear on the tongue. But if

the canker does not proceed from the bridle bit, it appears in small, white specks, and, in time, will spread over the biggest part of the mouth, and occasion irregular ulcers. The cure is as follows.

RECIPE.

Take goose grease, half a pound, heat it hot, rub it in well round the buts of his ears, down his cheeks and under his throat, every other day for three or four days; be sure to bleed him first

SECTION XXVI.

Of HOOF-BOUND.

A HORSE is hoof-bound, when the hoof is very tight round the instep, between the hair and hoof, and wide at the bottom, resembling the shape of a bell. It is often occasioned

by setting on broad and hollow shoes ; though, sometimes, by a fever falling down into the horse's feet. In this case, the farrier generally falls to work in paring and drawing the horse's foot, in order to find out the lameness, and afterwards puts on a broad shoe, very much hollowed. By this fatal practice, in a week or a fortnight's time, the horse's coffin drops, and all cure is rendered ineffectual. This is owing to the chief support of the foot being taken away, and bad shoeing. But if the above complaint be taken in time, it may be cured by the following method ; take a drawing knife and draw five strokes from the hair near to the toe, till the blood starts, let an inch be between every stroke, then dress him with the following ointment. In a few days after, let the horse be turned out to grass the space of two or three months.

RECIPE.

Bees wax, two ounces; horse turpentine, four ounces; yellow rosin, one ounce; hog's lard, one ounce: melted together, then dress the wounds when the mixture is warm; keep his feet dry.

SECTION XXVII.

Of QUITTORS.

A QUITTOR, is an ulcer formed between the hair and the hoof, generally on the inside quarter of the horse's foot. It arises from treads, bruises, and stubs; or from gravel, which works upwards and lodges near the coronet. If the symptoms be slight, it will be easily cured with the following oils.

RECIPE.

Ægyptiacum, four ounces; oil of turpentine, four ounces; spirits of wine, eight ounces; oil of vitriol, half an ounce; double aquafortis, one ounce; mix them carefully together in a bottle, to prevent them taking fire.

Let these oils be rubbed on every morning and night, and the horse have rest during the time of cure.

If he cannot be rested, the foot must be washed every night when he comes in, and in half an hour after, or when it is dry. rub the oils well on, and repeat them in the morning half an hour before he goes to work.

These oils are excellent in curing all kinds of treads, stubs, and bruises, on the feet of horses, before they are ulcered; and equally efficacious for the foul in beasts feet.

When the quittor is ulcered, or

piped, it is easily discovered by washing the part with a little water, and letting the horse stand half an hour, or an hour; in which time, a thick matter will appear over the mouth of the ulcer. The depth and situation of the wound, or pipe, must be examined with a probe or crow quill. But if the part be swelled, it is certainly hollow at the bottom.

In this case, two or three holes must be made through the swelling, with a blacksmith's poker, heated and sharpened; then fill each hole with corrosive sublimate, and then bind a little tow, on the holes, dipped in the above.

In a week or eight days time the core will be ready to fall out; afterwards dress the wound with the following mixture for three or four Days.

RECIPE.

Egyptiacum, two ounces; *frags-*

balsam, one ounce: shake them together in a bottle for use: then dress the wound with the flower of hot lime, till well.

The wound, until it is well, must be dressed once a-day, with a small tent of tow dipped in the mixture. If the matter be lodged or confined under the hoof, the hoof must be entirely taken away in that part, and a bar-shoe put on to ease the quarter.

The matter, if retained too long, will rot the coffin-bone, being of a soft and spongy nature. There are many Recipes for quittors, but as the above seldom fails in every stage of this disorder, it would be unnecessary to mention any other.

SECTION XXVIII.

Of the RUNNING-THRUSH.

A Running-Frush, or Thrush, is an imposthume in the frogs of horses

feet which have fleshy heels, or ragged or rotten frogs.----The frog must first be cleansed or pared as far as it is hollow, and the part rubbed with half an ounce of the oil of vitriol; two ounces spirits of turpentine, carefully mixed together in an earthen vessel: then lay a small pledget of hurds, dipped in *Ægyptiacum*, upon the thrush, and a pledget dipped in tar, over the whole, splinted fast under the shoe. This must be repeated once every day, till the horse is well; and the thrush rubbed once a-day with the aforesaid, after the cure is finished, to prevent the disorder returning.

N. B. The balls for the grease, must also be administered during the time of cure.

SECTION XXIX.

Of the CANKER in the Foot.

A CANKER in the foot, generally proceeds from the running-thrush which spreads and runs under the sole of the feet till it falls off, and turns rotten and putrid. The first intention of cure must be to pare the foot down; then with a knife, bent in the shape of an half-moon, pare out the rotten and putrified flesh, which grows on the bottom of the foot, taking care not to cut deeper than the rotten part, lest it should endanger the coffin-bone. This done, put on the shoe with two nails on each side, and anoint the part affected, with butter of antimony, then dress the foot with a pledget of tow with the mixture for the gravel in the foot, till well.

SECTION XXX.

*Of FALSE QUARTERS and SAND-
CRACKS.*

A SAND-CRACK, is a little cleft, running in a straight line down the hoof; and, sometimes, through the horny part, in process of time, often grows out of itself. But if the crack passes through the ligament, which joins the hoof with the coronet, it must be remedied in the following manner. First rasp the cleft thin and wide, close to the hair, and with a firing iron, moderately heated, fire straight across the cleft, betwixt the hair and the hoof, and dress it in the same manner as the false quarter.

A false quarter, is when one part of the hoof is destroyed by some bad and long continued quitor, which renders

the quarter useless, and the horse frequently lame. The following will be found an effectual cure in these cases.

First rasp the quarter quite thin throughout, and with a firing-iron, gently heated, fire exactly between the bar and hoof, beginning at the corner of the heel, and going forward, half an inch, or an inch, upon the sound part of the foot, and fire it pretty deep through the ligament which unites the hoof with the coronet. This done, dress the parts with the digestive ointment in page 67, a week or ten days; then heal the wound with an equal quantity of *Egyptiacum* and the wound-balsam, mixed together.

Let the horse be kept in the stable till the wound be dried and healed; and afterwards turned out to grass in a dry field: this operation being always best performed at the latter end of the year.

In six or eight weeks after the

horse is fired, a new hoof will appear all round the coronet, as far as he was fired. When it is grown half an inch down, and any ways out of form, it must be brought into shape by rasping, and washed with old urine. Soon as the quarter is grown down, and the horse begins to work again, every time he is new shod, his feet must be washed with old chamber-lye, in order to rust the nails, and strengthen and corroborate the hoof.

SECTION XXXI.

*Of WOUNDS in the FEET, from
NAILS, GRAVEL, &c.*

HORSES, in general, are more subject to lameness in the feet than in any other part of the body, and, for want of timely care and proper judgment, it often proves of bad

consequence; these parts being naturally tender and exposed to inflammation. When matter is once formed in any part of the foot, it must be discharged; otherwise, the bone, which is of a spongy nature, soon becomes affected, and the whole foot is in danger. The most dangerous part in a horse's foot, when stubbed, is the point of the frog, being near the coffin-bone.

When any foreign bodies are lodged in the feet; such as nails, stubs, thorns, &c. the foot must be pared with a drawing-knife to the quick, all round the part, and the bodies extracted soon as possible. If the wound be recent, or slight, a little oil of turpentine poured on it, and set fire to it with an hot poker, is commonly a present cure, without further application; but if it penetrate so deep as to affect the coffin-bone, no time should be lost in

the cure; for which the following remedy is very suitable.

RECIPE.

Take two ounces of spirits of turpentine; half an ounce of oil of vitriol: mix them both together in an open cup: when it have done smoaking and gone cold, put it in a bottle for use.

Let a small tent dipped in this mixture, be applied to the wound, which, if slight, must only be laid over the mouth of it, and a little of the following stopping applied on the dressing.

RECIPE.

Tar, four ounces; bees wax, four ounces; hog's lard, four ounces; common turpentine, one ounce: melt them together for use.

When the wound has been dressed with the above mixture, a small quantity of the stopping must next be melted in an iron ladle, and the foot

stopped up with hurds dipped in it, and two splints put across to fasten it on. The above is an effectual cure for all wounds in the feet, proceeding from pricks in shoeing, or from gravel, stubs, thorns, nails, &c. First, the foot must be well cleared with a draw-knife, and the piece, or particle, extracted with a pair of nippers, if any remains behind.

Should this prove unsuccessful, and the horse recovers not of his lameness, and the matter discharged be thin, bloody, and offensive in smell, the wound must be immediately opened with a drawing knife, to the bottom, and then dressed as before directed.

If any nail should penetrate the joint of the foot, so as to endanger the cartilages which surround the joint, and causes the synovia, or joint-oil to discharge, it is extremely difficult to cure. In cases of this sort, therefore, no time must be lost in dressing

the horse in the manner directed in page 80, on joint-oil.

Country farriers are prone to a very bad fault, in the management of a horse that is lame in the foot. After it has been pared quite thin, and the horse so far recovered from his lameness as to be capable of work, the farrier generally wedges the lame part, under the shoe, with hurds, to prevent the gravel working to the wound. This is very wrong, as the pressing of the hurds fills the lame part full of pain, and the gravel is sure to work between the hoof and the hurds, so as to make it impossible to be extracted, and the horse lamer than he was at first. To prevent which, a horse when lame in the feet, must never work with any kind of stuffing in them, but should be shod so as to ease the part, and that the gravel may wear out. Whenever he comes from work, the foot must

be drawn out and the shoe removed.

always be well washed, and dressed as before-mentioned.

SECTION XXXII.

Of the ANTICOR, or FELTORIC TUMOUR.

THIS disorder begins with a malignant swelling in the breast, and extends along the belly as far as the sheath. It is attended with a fever and inflammation, great depression, weakness, and loss of appetite. This last symptom is owing to the inflammation, which sometimes affects the whole gullet and throat, and is very dangerous. To effect a cure, first give the purge in page 46; and when the purge has done working, give the drink in page 50, every morning till the swelling abates, and afterwards once a-day till he is well. The

swelled part must be rubbed with the blistering ointment in page 70. once a-day for three days together. In this case, the horse must have warm water and mashes twice a-day, till he recovers.

SECTION XXXIII.

Of the FOUNDER in the Feet.

THIS disorder is superficially understood, by most persons, and is called the chest-founder; though it might be queried whether ever such a disorder existed. It is very common to hear of horses foundering in the feet, but never in the chest. Founder in the feet arises from cold after violent exercise, drinking cold water, riding into ponds, &c. when over heated, which brings on a violent fever, and,

for want of proper management, settles down into the feet, and is improperly called the chest founder. When the horse is thus affected, after violent exercise, &c. administer the following ball.

RECIPE.

Calomel, two drachms; opium, one scruple; jalap, two drachms: make these into a ball with conserve of roses, and give it to the horse as soon as possible.

In an hour after taking the ball, give the purge in page 46, and two hours after the purge, a mash of scalded bran and oats, and warm gruel twice a-day. After the physic has done working, let the horse be treated in the same manner as in other fevers. If he is bound, let the glyster in page 22, be given once every day, and foment with the fomentation, page 49. If the above methods are attend to, they will

prevent the fever settling in the feet. When the horse has been foundered a considerable time, small lumps, of the size of a finger or thumb end, will frequently rise on each side of the heel, upon the coronet: these may be called splints of a ring-bone, arising from pains in the feet.

The cure must be performed by clipping off the hair quite bare, and the lumps on each side the foot pricked in the same manner as in bone spavins; and afterwards dressed with the blistering mixture in page 70, once every morning, for a week. Soon as the blisters have done running, the horse must be turned into a good straw-yard, and run there all winter.

If the horse is only foundered in one foot, which if not sunk, or less than the other, the sole may be drawn, and the shoe put on; then let the foot be filled up with nettles and salt, each one

handful, pounded in a mortar, and a pledget of hurds laid over the dressing, and fastened with three or four splints, till the bleeding is stopped.

This done, clip off the hair all round the coronet, and fire him neatly, rubbing the blistering ointment in page 70, over the part affected, three or four mornings together; always remembering to tie up the horse's head to the rack, and take the litter from before him, to prevent his rubbing off the blister. When the sole of the foot begins to strengthen, the horse may be turned out into a straw-yard, or foddered in a close.

Some horses, which have been foundered a long time, and used to have their feet pared down, and the soles drawn thin, in order to cool the feet; but when in this state, the air penetrates and dries to such a degree, that the whole foot is considerably lessened thereby; nor is there any method to

throw out the foot again, but by firing between the hair and hoof, round half the foot at one time, and the other half soon as a new foot appears where he was fired first. The sole being the main support of the horse's foot, should never be pared more than the loose or shelly parts out. For if the horse's feet be ever so strong, sound, or good, and the sole constantly pared and drawn thin with a drawing-knife every time he is shod, he will become lame, tender footed, and in time, as bad as one that is foundered.

APPENDIX.

Mercurial Ointment, and its extraordinary Virtues described.

THE following mercurial ointment, is one of the best preparations that can be formed for a number of disorders, particularly the scab in sheep.

Quicksilver, half a pound; Venice turpentine, four ounces: rub the quicksilver with the turpentine in a bason, or marble mortar, with the smooth end of a blood stick, till the mercurial globules disappear; then add hog's lard, one pound; goose-grease, one pound; bees'

wax, half a pound: melt the wax with the goose-grease and lard; add them to the former by little at a time, and stir them about till groxon stiff.

When this ointment is used for the scab in sheep, the wool must be sheared, and a small quantity rubbed on the parts affected. In a few days after dressing the sheep, the ointment will cause the scab to shell off, and the wool to grow as fast as possible.

Every innkeeper who runs post horses, should always have the above mercurial ointment, ready prepared, being a speedy and effectual cure for sore shoulders and backs, bruises, scratches, &c. on any part of the horse's body, where the skin is broke, or the hair rubbed off. In these cases, a little of the ointment must be rubbed on once a-day till the cure is performed.

This ointment is very excellent for

beasts, when feeding, which are very apt to rub and chafe themselves bare; also, for warbles which breed in their backs. A little of it must be rubbed well on the parts affected, once or twice, which is generally sufficient to abate the itching and cause the hair to grow, or destroy the warbles. It is also an effectual cure for lice in either horse or beast, a little of it must be rubbed under the mane, along the back, and down the shoulders and flanks; once dressing being generally sufficient.

Of Black Oils.

These oils are effectual for sheep that have been bit by dogs, or torn with lambing. They may be rubbed on once or twice a day, two or three days together, which generally works a cure. They are likewise excellent for wounds in horse or beast, when in the

fleshy parts; and if a gangrene is likely to ensue, there is nothing better.

Oil of turpentine, two ounces; oil of linseed, four ounces; oil of vitriol, one ounce: put them in a strong quart bottle, and shake them together, which will cause great agitation: then fill up the bottle with linseed oil, and shake it as before.

The above oils are excellent for the purpose they are designed for.

To help a horse that galls between the legs.

Take a raw egg, and crush it between the horse's legs, and rub the gall well therewith, after the sores are made dry.

*For a horse burnt with a
mare.*

You shall know this by the mat-
tering of his yard within; for remedy,
take a pint of white wine, boil in it one
ounce of roach allum; and when
boiled, and cold, squirt into his yard
with a syringe, as far as you can: this
will cure in a few times dressing.

*For a horse that is strain in
the kidneys.*

First bleed the horse, then bathe his
back with hot vinegar; and then
immediately get a hot sheep's skin soon
as it is taken from the sheep, and lay
it on his back, and bind it there for
twenty four hours: when taken off,
bathe it as before, only adding three
ounces of bolearmeniac; and two

ounces of salarmoniac: mixed together in a bottle, rub it in well two or three times a day till cured.

To make a horse stale.

Take one ounce of castile soap; boil it in a pint of strong beer, a little; and give it luke warm, it will make him stale.

For any disorder in the eyes.

Take wormwood, beat it in a mortar, with the gall of a bull, strain it and anoint the horse's eyes therewith, and it is an approved remedy; but for a wart, pearl, pin, or web, which are evils growing in, or upon the eyes; to take them off, take the juice of the herb of bitony, and wash the eyes therewith, and it will waste them away.

Canker in the tongue.

Roach allum, the quantity of an egg, boiled in three or four spoonfuls of white wine vinegar, and a spoonful of honey, and a handful of honey suckle leaves, cut small; and tie a rag about a stick, and wash his tongue, with the above, once a day, till it be cured.

An excellent eye water.

Take a pint of snow or rain water, and dissolve into it three or four drachms of white vitriol; and with this water wash the eye three or four times, and the effect is great and strange.

For a violent cold.

Take half a pint of wine vinegar; and as much sallad oil, brew them well

together and then put to it an ounce an a half of sugar candy in fine powder, and so give it the horse, stir him a little after, this is exceeding good, but it will occasion sickness for a small season.

An approved medicine to cure and break any old grievous and rattling cold, and dry up a foul running glanders.

Take a pint of the best verjuice, and put to it so much strong mustard made with wine vinegar, as will make the verjuice strong. Then take an ounce or more of roach allum, and beat it to fine powder; then when you give this to the horse with a knife or a spoon, put some of the allum into the horn, and give it the horse at the mouth

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and both his nostrils, but especially the nostril which runneth most. Then ride and chafe him a little after it, then set him up warm: at noon give him a warm mash and at all times give him no cold water, but the horse may have exercise after it and thus drench the the horse two days together, and it will be sufficient.

For a cow catching cold after calving.

Small nutmeg grated; two spoonfuls powder ginger; pint of old ale; two glasses of gin; spoonful of oil of turpentine; spoonful of sallad oil; two spoonfuls brown mustard seed: give it to the cow warm, and cover her very warm.

Another for the same.

Two ounces of anniseed; half an ounce powder of ginger, boiled in three

pints of old ale, till the seed are soft ; then add half a pint of gin, when taken off the fire ; add half an ounce of spirits of turpentine the same time, give it all at once to the cow warm : rub her back well with warm brandy and spirits of turpentine mixt together ; cover her up well as before.

If the cow does not rise repeat the drink as before.

*For a cow that cannot cast
her foul or cleaning.*

Take an ounce of anniseed ; half an ounce of long pepper ; half an ounce of powdered ginger, and an ounce of spermaceti, boilt in three pints of old ale. Give it to the cow warm.

If the cow seems to be sick, and loose in her stomach, give her an ounce of tincture of assafoetida in a pint of warm ale,

The worm in the tail.

The sign to know it. The teeth are loose, and the tail is soft, and you may tie a knot upon it as if it was broke. The cure. Cut a slit along the tail underside, you'll see a blue vein arise, cut it in two, and rub her teeth well with vinegar and salt.

For a foul between the claws.

Take half an ounce of oil of vitriol; an ounce and an half of spirits of turpentine, and one ounce of goose grease, mixt together in a porringer, dress the foot three or four times with it. Stir and mix the medicine well before you use it.

For a film on the eye.

Half an ounce of white sugar candy; a drachm of burnt allum mixt together

in fine powder, blow as much as will stand upon sixpence into her eye once a day until cured.

Cow or ox that cannot stale.

Take an ounce of castile soap, boil it in a pint of ale till the soap is dissolved, take it off the fire, add an ounce of spirits of turpentine, give it to the ox or cow warm.

For the pood or scouring.

Take a pound of kidney suet, spread it small, boil it in three pints of milk, and give it to the beast warm in the morning fasting. The next day apply this: four ounces of ball finely powdered; two ounces of columbo root finely powdered; four ounces of turmeric finely powdered; three ounces of tincture of assafoetida; half an ounce of

tincture of opium, with three ounces of powder of ginger, divide it into three doses, give a dose of it every morning in a pint and a half of sour lye; rub the swelling under the throat with equal parts of spirits of turpentine and goose grease hot; rub the part three or four days till the swelling disappears. Bleed the cow or ox well in the tail the first thing.

For an ox or cow that cannot dung.

An ounce of the best aloes; half a pound of goose grease, boil it well in three pints of ale, and give it to the beast warm: rake them behind, and take out all the dung, and put in as much clarified hog's lard as you can.

For a beast that swells in the belly, by eating clover or any venemous thing.

A pint of sallad oil; an ounce of gunpowder; an ounce of flour of mustard, all mixt together, give it to the beast all at once. If the swelling should not abate in two hours time, repeat it again, and a raking behind, and put goose grease into the part.

To stop pissing blood.

Red saunders two ounces; bolearmoniac two ounces; common turpentine four ounces, mix them together in the form of a ball, and dissolve it in a quart of old milk, and give it warm to the beast: if the beast is not better in two days, repeat the drink which is sufficient.

*To prevent the murrain in
young cattle.*

Bleed them in the latter end of August, and give each calf or beast half an ounce of the tincture of assafoetida; a table spoonful of the spirits of turpentine, in a pint of strong rue tea to each beast: then take oil of spike and spirit of turpentine, equal quantities, bathe his back and all his joints. Repeat the same dose February following, be sure to bleed each calf well at the same time.

*For young calves that scour
when turned out to grass.*

Half an ounce of deis cordium; an ounce of bolearmoniac in powder; an ounce of turmeric, mixt together in a strong pint of rosemary tea, repeat the drink three times, and then give them an ounce of starch, boiled in a pint of old ale.

For the scab in sheep.

Quicksilver three ounces, venice turpentine two ounces, rub the quicksilver and turpentine in a mortar, till the quicksilver disappears, then add fresh butter from the churn half a pound; goose grease half a pound, mix the turpentine and quicksilver with the goose grease and butter, till it comes to an ointment; the wool must be cut off as far as the scab runs, and a small quantity of the ointment rubbed in well: one dressing is sufficient.

For the weck or worms in the wind pipe in young calves.

Take two pound of lime, dissolved in six quarts of water four and twenty hours, stir it about often in the time; when you are going to use it, pour off the clear, then put into each nostril two table spoonfuls of the clear, and

fumigate the nostrils with tobacco smoke and sulphur mixt together, three or four days, once a day.

For a bull burnt by a cow.

The sign. His penis swells and cannot draw it in. Give him an ounce of balsam cappebe, and three ounces of globre salts, mixt together in a pint of gruel. Then for the ambrication, take one ounce of the extract of saturn, called golard, mixt with a quart of warm water, bathe and wash the part swelled twice a day.

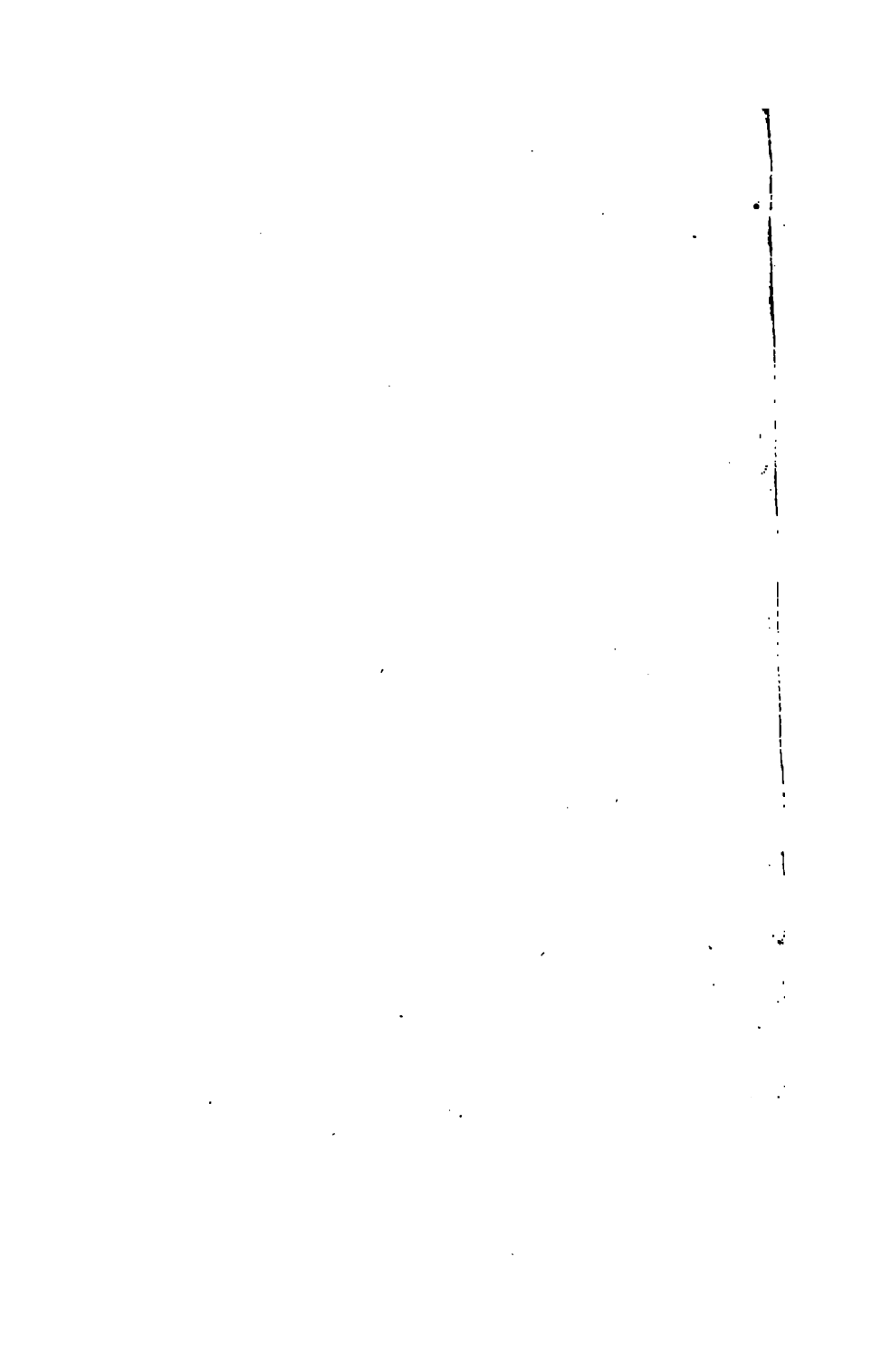
For the giddiness, or bladder on the brain.

The sign. They hold up their heads, and turn round as if dull, and not feed. Cure. Cast him, and tie him up firm, then press with your thumb in the

middle of his forehead, a little below the horns, and you'll find a soft place, cut off the hair as broad as a crown piece, across deep to the bone, then rise up the four corners of the skin as far as the soft is, then stitch the four corners backwards; cut the skull through round about, rise up the part, and you'll see the bladder on the brain, take a strong quill, rise the bladder from the brain, take care not to hurt it, then take hold of the bladder with your finger and thumb, and pull it out; then stitch the four corners over the wound, and lay a plaster of black pitch and tar melted together over the wound, bind it on well, and let it remain there till it gets well.

FINIS.

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 This has led to a loss of confidence
 in the government and a consequent
 decline in the value of the
 currency. The second is the fact
 that the government has been
 unable to maintain a stable
 economy. This has led to a
 decline in the standard of living
 and a consequent loss of confidence
 in the government. The third is
 the fact that the government has
 been unable to maintain a stable
 political system. This has led to
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